[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.] GREYTOWN, NICABAGUA.

Here balmy summer reigns throughout the year, with

Here balmy summer reigns throughout the year, withset the oppressive heats which sometimes overpower exrition in the summer in New York. The sultry days are
est, the night always cool, and the temperature of the
sight does not give way to the heat of day till the sun has
racked three hours of his course toward the meridian.

A crop of corn, rice and beans, is yielded three times a
vear, though there is not a plough, nor a beast of the
slough, in this part of the Mosquito realm. Sugar, two
rops a year. The bread-fruit offers its nutricious dough
wice with each annual revolution, the plantain twice.
The cacao, or chocolate tree, is indigenous, two crops in
year. This fruit has been considered very superior to
the same kind mised in any other country. That which
was grown if some of the districts of Guatemala was for
tlong time monopolized by the kings of Spain for the use was grown if some of the districts of Chatelinan was for along time monopolized by the kings of Spain for the use of the royal family, and the consumption of all that has been produced in the country has been confined to the use of the inhabitants. The sugar, too, is said to be pecu-liar to the country, and superior to that of the West In-dics, as I think I mentioned in a previous letter. Be-sides these, coffee, also said to be of a superior quality, the state of the wastern and the superior of the country in the country in the country in the country in the country of the country in the country of the country in the country of the country o ginger, cotton, indigo, and tobacco offer bountiful re-wards to the industrious cultivator. Cultivation and clearing have an effect on climate. 1

Cultivation and clearing have an effect on climate. It hink that it this country had a few thousand settlers, who would clear away the dense forest that now, almost throughout the extent of the land, covers its genial surface from the light of day, and shuts it up to the monopoly of this giant vegetation, the climate would lose much of its excessive moisture, the rains would be less abundant, and the cultivation which follows clearing would render the climate of the Atlantic slope nearly as delightful and healthy as that of the Pacific, which has no superior in the lands of either continent, or the islands of the

The high lands commence about fifty miles back from The high lands commence about fifty miles back from the sea coast, and here the higher regions of the atmosphere and occasional savannas or prairies give the sanitary law to the country, and distinguish it from the more humid sea coast. The salubrity of this portion of the State is unsurpassed; and this is the place for settlement. In three months, on a savanna, or the same time after clearing a few acres in the timber, the settler may have his corn, rice and beans, of his own raising, sufficient for the year; and he may, to avoid the idleness which the easy culture would tempt him to indulge, employ his leasure in mining or in cutting mahogany—occupations not so reliable as tillage but sometimes attended with great profit.

forbidding and not very safe sea coast, cannot always re-main in its primitive condition. A few mill wrights and wood cutters would soon rescue it from the desolution wrought by its exuberant tropical vegetation, and make its face like that of Paradise on the morning of creation. The Central American States can never attain happi-ness or political welfare but by the interposition of new lean government is to be maintained, there must be an lican government is to be maintained, there must be an infusion of political intelligence, steadiness, and discretion, which can be effected only by the introduction of large bodies of men of different temperament and ideas from those which rule in the Spanish Creole. But otherwise, democratic as I am, and ardently desiring that all governments should be constituted on the perfect equality of all its citizens before the law, I cannot see any termination or reliet to the distraction which has reigned in these States for the whole period since they assumed independence, but in the establishment of a limited monarchy with the qualified freedom of that form of government. This seems the only practical remedy for their political disorders. The population being nine-tenths Indian, it is necessary to include them as citizens, in any constitution of government; and, with this element, it constitution of government; and, with this element, it seems not feasible to maintain a republic, even if the other tenth were more stable and solution is not in the other maintained our excellent system, founded on the rights of man. There seems no reasonable ground of hope for the renovation of the popular element, which should furnish a better knowledge of government, and truer ideas of the duties of citizens, of liberty, and legislation, and a

God has made this the best part of his domain in the "New World." In mildness of climate, in elemency of temperature, in richness and fertility of soil, in the variety and excellence of fruits, in the value of the forests, in the extent of arable lands, in abundance of game, in beauty of scenery, in salubrity, in commercial position, this

ty of scenery, in salubrity, in commercial position, this country is unequalled.

The above remark does not apply to this part of the State, dismembered by the rulers of Great Britain under the humorous appellative, Mosquito kingdom. This territory, within the State lines, comprises 24,000 square miles, or more than half the extent of the State of New York, and does not contain exceeding 10,000 people, of all nations, tribes and colors, which would give about 2,000 adult males. A colony of 1,000 intelligent whites might establish and maintain here a resultie, if they had might establish and maintain here a republic, if they had sufficient steadiness and capacity, if released from the do-minion of Great Britain; and the Western portion of the nish settlements, would furn is an ample and splendid area for their peaceful establishment. Land may be had for 6½ cents yearly per acre as a quit rent. This is for the most part forest, though I hink would include some savanna or prairie land.

The change in commerce, and in the mode of prosecuting it overland by steam, has placed the Isthmus in a situation similar to, a strait of the section of sections. situation similar to a strait of the sea; and, apart from any treaty or other act, the interception of commerce over it should be considered in like manner, as if interrupted in a strait; good cause of war on the part of the nation

\*Probably the whole Mesquite tract does not contain so make part within the State of Nicaragna not over 6,000 or 7,00

THE THREE COMETS

Editors of the Traveller :

Accurate observations were obtained this a. m. upon each of the two comets discovered at this observatory on the night of the 5th 6th. The observations on the comet in the constellation Gemini proves it to be the return of "Encke's," of a period of about forty months. Its position was R. A. 7h. 0m. 15s., North Dec. 351 degrees.

Donati's comet will now appear to good advantage just before dawn in the morning in the NE., as well as in NW. about 71 in the evening.

W. C. BOND, Director.

HARVARD COLLEGE OFFICE AND TABLE TO THE COLLEGE OFFI AND TABL

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY, September 7, 1858.

Encke's comet has the shortest period of any of the comets belonging to our system. Its periodicity was first discovered marly forty years ago by Professor Encke, of Berlin, and it has since borne the name of that eminent astronomes.

DONATI'S COMET.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

We had an opportunity of observing this celestial stranger on Tuesday evening. The comet was seen by the naked eye in a northwesterly direction, and at eight o clock appeared to be not more than ten degrees above the horizon. It was soon afterwards (as it dipped lower and lower) lost in the mists of the atmosphere. By the and lower) lost in the mists of the atmosphere. By the sid of a telescope of very moderate power, the nucleus of the comet was clearly defined; and appeared like a bright and solid star. The tail, which was about a degree and a half in length, pointed towards the polar star, and the position of the comet was evidently not to be too exact) between Piekda in Ursa Major and the central stars of Leo Minor—that is, in an almost vertical line. According to all the accounts we have seen of this spectre of the skies, it continues to rise higher and higher nightly; therefore it may be presumed that it will soon become much larger and brighter. By half-past eight of cleek this comet had sunk low; and become obscure in the vapors near the earth; but when, on a clear night, it rises to 20° or 30° above its present position, it will doubtless become a beautif of object. It is a singular fact, that at this time there are three comets to be seen—two by telescope—and one by the unassisted human vision.

The railroad from St. Joseph, Mo., to St. Louis will be ompleted by the 1st of January, and the former city will be in direct and rapid communication with all sections of

## The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 126.

## WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1858.

MR. MORPHY'S DOINGS IN ENGLAND.

[From Bell's Life in London, Aug. 23.]

wins six! With the Rev. Mr. Owen Morphy played five

wins six! With the Rev. Mr. Owen Morphy played hive games, winning four and losing one; and then giving pawn and move for a match of five games, won all five, drew two, and lost none! It was agreed that if Mr. Morphy beat Mr. Owen at pawn and move, he was to play a second match at pawn and two moves, which match we shall, doubtless, therefore, hear of in due

course, Morphy being remarkably given to carry out all his undertakings. He has hardly yet found time to play

his undertakings. He has hardly yet found time to play with the leading members of the London Club, but we anticipate some good battling yet with their most prem-

ising player, Mr. Geo. Medley, destined, we believe, to go very far on the chess road to fame. We are glad to say Mr. Morphy is in excellent health and spirit, cer-tainly stouter in form than when he landed on our shores,

and much pleased with the kind reception he has met with generally. A few words, now, on the prospect of a match between Morphy and Mr. Staunton, respecting which note

days of grace, 1860. If Mr. Staunton declines his chal-lenge, Mr. Morphy will probably run over to Paris to play Harrwitz, and from thence on to Germany to en-

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.) "How do you account for the high rate of interes at California, where there are no banks and little bank

caused by the low value of gold, exagerated artificially by the banker's credits added to the money of commerce. They are sold on credit, and the notes are discounted by bankers, or they are advanced upon by agents and commission merchants, frequently in notes that are also discounted, and the gold is taken away, leaving the debt behind. A vast amount of debt is thus niled more

also discounted, and the gold is taken away, leaving the debt behind. A vast amount of debt is thus piled upon a limited amount of business capital in that State. This is the cause of the exorbitant rate of interest generally prevailing there. It is much debt, little capital, and high prices. All the world over, it is the same by a natural law. Whenever our own bank loans are at the highest, interest is at the highest. The effort to reduce them, like the crisis of a fever worders the whole system.

\$529,000,000 in 1853, with \$13 of a specie for \$100 their immediate liabilities, or which the banks suspended, had fallen to \$204,000,000, with \$32 90 of specie for \$100 of immediate liabilities, and money was going a begging at 4 per cent, per anum. The aggregate of the loans of the banks of the United States was recently over \$750,

000,000, with only about \$13 50 of specie for \$100 of their immediate liabilities. All knew, and many felt, what was the rate of interest at the crisis of the fever—

12 to 24 per cent. per annum. But we are now mending. Prices of commodities have been high, which means that the value of money has been low, and credit all around very much out at the elbows. Prices have

all around very much out at the chows. Frices have run down, and the fall made good to us in the enhanced value of money. Business will, in the course of a few months, improve. The banks can make no profits as they are. Their system requires the utmost increase of debt and the utmost expulsion of money. They must, sooner or later, increase their loans; debt must be increased again, prices must, itsess the value of recommendations.

creased again; prices must rise, as the value of money falls by the increase of the dobt factory; exports must be checked, interest must rise, business will become embar-rassed, and the same wretchedness cover the country as

of late, culminating in madness as a year ago; to be succeeded by the same unhappy experience, until we discover the abominable folly and nonsense of using debt for money, and adopt the simple and infallible remedy of giving utility and value to coin in the currency by its

Such was the inquiry of a paper financier re-

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE ASIA.

The following additional news by the Asia has been

GREAT BRITAIN.—The prospectus of the Indian and Australian Telegraph Company with a capital of £500,000 has been issued. The proposal is to continue the Red sea line from Ceylon to Singapore, and eventually to carry further sections to Hong Kong and Australia. Application is to be made to the government for a grayenter.

guarantee.

The British board of trade returns for July show a de-

The British board of trade returns for July show a decrease in the exports of over £1,300,000 as compared with July last year. In the imports an increase had taken place, particularly in breadstuffs, the arrival of which was very large.

An important law case had been tried at Liverpool. An action was brought against the directors of the suspended Borough Bank to recover damages for the loss sustained in purchasing shares upon the strength of a failacious report issued by the bank. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, but a stay of execution was granted.

B. Havnes is officially recognised as United States con-

B. Haynes is officially recognised as United States consult at Turks island.

The captain of an English ship had been tried and mulcted in heavy damages for placing a passenger in irons under the plea that mutiny was imminent.

Cardinal Wiseman, of London, was making a tour in Ireland, and recoiving enthusiastic ovations at all points. Thirteen lives had been lost by the upacting of a small pleasure boat at Worthing, on the Sussex coast.

pleasure boat at Worthing, on the Sussex coast.

Fig. Nos.—It was again reported that Marshal Pelissier had asked to be removed from the English embassy, and that his request would shortly be compiled with. It was also said that his marriage was to take place on the 8th of September, the anniversary of the taking of the Malakoff, and that the Emperor would give the bride one million francs as a marriage portion.

Lord Palmerston was received by the Emperor at St. Cloud on the 25th.

Cloud on the 25th.

Count Persigny made a speech at the opening of the Council General of the Loire, illustrative and defensive of the alliance with England. The speech had attracted considerable attention. Count de Morny had also made an important speech at the opening of the Council of

Clermont.

A telegraph congress, in which France, Belgium, Holland, Sardinia, Portugal, Baden, Wurtemburg, and Switzerland are represented, has been opened at Berne.

A new French naval station for the eastern coast of Africa is to be created at Isle Reunion. This news is big with important consequences for the influence of the French flag and prosperity of the French colonies. It considers Mexur sufficiently justified by the necessity which has arisen of employing a French ship, composing what is called the Indo-China division, in localities far

emoved from the Isle of Reunion.

A duel had been fought at Paris between the French Count de Grammont Caderousse and Count de la Rocco, aid-de-camp to the King of Sardinia. The result was

not serious.

The French government, anticipating the possibility of

The French government, anticipating the possibility of more outrages on Christians in consequence of the bombardment of Djiddah, was about to increase its naval forces in the Mediterranean.

The Post's Paris correspondent says: M. Turgot is named anabassador for Switzerland; M. de Fenelon, minister at Frankfort; M. Parrot, ambassador at Madrid; and M. de Montessy, minister at Brussels.

The Emperor is about to send Victoria a cannon conjunctive for their respectable has a paragraphy Alliance. n return for that presented to him by her Maiesty.

Paris, Friday.—The three-per-cents slightly receded o-day, closing at 79f. A transport was under orders at Brest, to convey 400

convicts to Cayenne.

AUSTRIA.—The new-born imperial prince has been christened 'Rodolphe Francis Charles Jeseph,' by imperial decree the prince proprietor and colonel of the 9th regiment of infantry. giment of infantry.

The report that a reconciliation had taken place be-

tween Austria and Russia is formally denied.

Russia.—A small Russian squadron, consisting of two
14-gun screw corvettes and a screw despatch gun vessel,
had arrived at Spithead, en route to the Pacific. They
were not allowed to enter the harbor of Portsmouth, but heir commanders met a very courteous reception.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia had gone on a coursey through the empire.

TURKEY.—Some ministerial changes had taken place,

Djiddah, at the moment when it was known that Ismael

The Divan had issued a circular contradicting the rumor of the approaching destruction of Mecca by the western powers, which was occasioning great exciteent. It was reported that further riots had occurred in Can

a, and that ten Christians had been killed. The Porte had demanded the recall of the Greek consul in Candia.

China.—It was stated that the amount of indemnity to be paid by China to England and France, as stipula-ted in the treaty of Tiensin, is 30,000,000f. The telegraph intelligence of the China and Calcutta mail was overdue and momentarily expected when the

CAPR OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape of Good Hope dates are to July 21st. Dr. Livingstone had arrived safely in Zam-besia river, and was ascending it in his steam launch.

The Latest by Telegraph to Liverpool. London.—An Indian telegram was received at the For-gn Office August 28, at 12.30, a. m.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 24. - The steamer Hindostan arrived at Suez on the 23d instant. She left Calcutta on the 19th of July, and the delay in her passage was caused by an accident to her machinery while in the Red

The steamer Cadiz arrived at Suez yesterday from Bon The steamer Cadiz arrived at Suez yesterday from Bom-bay with dates to the 4th inst. Nothing of importance has occurred since the last mail. The British troops are chiefly engaged in harassing the rebels in Oude wherever they can flud them, and in reducing their mod fortifica-tions. Many of the chiefs, who have not irredeemably tions. Many of the chiefs, who have not irredeemably compromised themselves in the revolt, are surrendering to the authorities. Others, who have been faithful to the British flag, are being honored and rewarded. The rebels proved to have been deeply implicated are being executed. The Punjaub is tranquil. Sir Hugh Rose has resigned the command of the Foonah division.

The Chias dates from Tiensin are to the 18th of June. Great progress had been made in the negotiations, and it was considered that the allies were on the eve of a treaty which would insure everything they could claim, and open China to the enterprise of our merchants.

This news, it will be observed, is not so late as that received via Russia.

The Daily News city article of last evening says:

"The funds to-day are flatter, owing to bona fide sales, some of which are said to be connected with the payment of the half-yearly dividend due this day on stock and other securities of the London and Northwestern Railway Company. The decline in consols, however, did not exceed one-eighth per cent. In other departments of the stock exchange business remains stagnant. The high range of continental exchange has a most important bearing on the money market."

range of continental exchange has a most important bearing on the money market."

The demand for money was rather more active to-day, General satisfaction is expressed at the verdict given yesterday in Liverpool in the Borough Bank affair.

The Times' city article says the English funds opened stendily this morning at the firm prices of yesterday, but owing to several realizations and the receipt of less favorable accounts from the Paris Bourse the market ultimately became dull. Money has been in rather more demand to day. The final quotations of the French, three pre-cents on the Paris Bourse shows a reduction of

hors demand to day. The head quotations of the French three-per-cents on the Paris Bourse shows a reduction of a quarter per-cent. About £20,000 in gold, of various descriptions, was sent into the bank to-day. It is said that the arrangements for the contemplated Turkish loan are likely to be completed almost immediately. The weight of one million of dollars of the United States currency in gold is 53,750 troy ounces. This makes 4,479 lbs. 2 oz.—or nearly two tons and a quarter, reckoning 2,000 pounds only to each ton.

In Guadalupe county, Texas, there is an excellent property for an abundant grop of pages the present season All the trees are heavily laden; some of them as larger than the property of the propert

The Times publishes the following despatch INDIA AND CHINA.-We have received the following

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 24.—The second Oude proclama-tion, published in Bombay, had been declared by the government a foregree. government a forgery.

The closing rate of exchange at Bombay for first-class

bills was 2s. 0\dd.; documents, 2d. to 2\dd. The Calcutta import market was active. Money and freights unaltered. Exchange 2s. 0\dd.

Guna.—Intelligence from Tiensin was to the 18th of June. Lord Elgin had received from the imperial commissioners a written promise of a concession of his demand. American and Russian treatics had been concluded, and the Americans were believed to have stipulated for an annual visit to Pekin. The commissioner at Canton was urging the people to war, and ignored the negotiations in the North. Gen. Straubenzel was establishing a partial blockade. ing a partial blockade.
rade was at a stand still. At Hong Kong exchange

was 4s, 6d, a 4s. 64d, for bank bills.

Shanghai, June 27,—The import market has improved.

No transactions in silks. Tea unchanged. Exchange,

signer for the plaintiff, but a stay of execution was granted.

The first detachment of sappers and miners—only 20 strong—was to leave England for Vancouver's island on the 1st of September. One hundred and thirty others were to follow very soon.

The Daily News calls on the European powers to watch closely American designs on Nicaragua under conviction that the policy of the American government is to acquire the possession of the isthmus.

Charles Drummond, the well known London banker, is dead.

Clyde will soon be made field marshals Telegrams were received by the cable this morning from the New York Associated Press, giving all the trans

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO PROFESSOR MORSE

[Correspondence of the New York Express.]

[Correspondence of the New York Express.]

Paris, August 19.—The completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and the almost simultaneous arrival of Professor Morse in Paris, suggested to some of his friends a complimentary dinner. It has resulted in a delightful reunion of our countrymen, and the most cordial and unalloyed expressions of admiration for the genius of Professor Morse and the works to which he has consecrated the strength of his day. The dinner was elegant and elaborate in all its arrangements, beyond anything ever seen at the St. Nicholas or Astor House. It was served up in the splendid apartments of the "Cafe des, trois Freres" in the Paiais Royal, and the only regret was, that the room could not accommodate more guests. Nearly Freres' in the Palais Royal, and the only regret was, that the room could not accommodate more guests. Nearly a hundred were present, and among them representatives apparently from every State and Territory in the Union. South Carolina and Massachusetts, Ohio and New York, Maine and Kentucky, California and Virginia, all jostled each other, and drank sentiments and applauded enthusiastically men from the North and the South, from the East and the West, whenever an allusion was made to the Union and Carolina East and the West, whenever an allusion was made to the Union and a perpetuity of the States. Americans quarrel at home and exhibit the worst patriotism, but a sojourn abroad dries up their rancor, and then it is they feel their birthright, and are ready for any sacrifices which shall secure for them a perpetual union of the States. It was a delightful occasion, and seldom has such a gathering of strong men, with so much weight of true American character, been gathered together on European soil

Rev. Mr. Scely, of the American chapel, asked the blessing. The chair wrs occupied by Hon. Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, a near relative of the former distinor South Caronina, a near relative of the orienter distan-guished senator by that name. The American minister, Hon. Judge Mason, was on his left, and Professor Morse on his right. Hon. Hamilton Fish was one of the vice presidents, and Hon. Joseph M. Chandler, of Philadel-phia, on his way to Naples, as minister, was another. Col. James R. Murray, Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. Thayer, Mr. Rooney, Mr. S. Morse, Mr. Teft, your humble servant, and the street from New York, were present. But few Paothers from New York, were present. But few Pain Paris, and having reached the purlicus of the court circle, turn their backs upon their country, and occasionally try to sneer at republican institutions. Among those present who have long resided in Paris, but yet retain their love for home in their hearts, is Mr. Monroe, the banker; Dr. Evans, dentist to the royal family; and Mr. Dale, who has extensive business relations with New York and Philadelphia; Dr. Bigelow, formerly of Boston; Mr. Squiers, who was minister to Nicaragua, and many others, who was minister to Stearagua, and many others, who are men of position and influence at home, were present, but their names have been forgotten. Nearly four hours were wholly devoted to sentiments and speeches, and at the close so great was the interest, and so delighted were all present that the Chairman had to propose an adjournment, as it was then midnight. To be invidious, I might speak of the remarks of Mr. Preston, introducing Professor, Morse to bis country was the speak of the remarks of Mr. Preston, and the contraction of the second of th TURKEY.—Some ministerial changes had taken place, and the retirement of the Grand Vizier was spoken of.

The Paris correspondent of the Times understands that the Turkish government has complained to the English ambussador at Constantinople of the bombardment of Diiddah, at the moment when it was known that Ismael Pasha was on the way thither with full power to punish ting among the hundreds of Frenchmen in the gardens and cases of the Palais Royal most intense astonishment. The whole festival was nobly sustained and highly honorable to our countrymen. It was conceded on all hands, however, that had it been any other gathering but Ameri-cans, they would have at once been silenced, if not dispersed, by the police. Frenchmen are compelled to be very quiet at all their social gatherings, and but few of any sort are permitted.

## THE CASE OF MR. LANDOR.

[From the New York Evening Post ]

We publish to-day the trial of Walter Savage Landor, for an indecent libel upon a respectable English woman.

Mr. Landor is the author of "Imaginary Conversations,"
of "Pericles and Aspasia," and of some of the most exquisite poems of their kind to be found in the English language; he is a man of large wealth, and has been the intimate and cherished friend of the most distinguished writers and statesmen in Great Britain. That such a man, at the age of eighty-three, should disgrace himself by grossly libelling an innocent woman, persecuting her with the unmanly trick of anonymous letters, and by poems reeking with fifthy suggestions, is not compatible with the theory of his sanity. We believe it is but the culmination of that eccentricity which has characterized his whole life; for, in fact, his career has been a series of desultory, unaccountable adventures and experiments, which nothing but his large fortune and social position has enabled him to indulge in. From his boyhood to the has enabled him to indulge in. From his boyhood to the present time he has exhibited a discontented, fickle nature, and his singular conduct has been a puzzle equally to his friends and the world. When a young student he was expelled from Oxford for the absurd freak of firing a gun in the college quadrangle. He would neither study law nor enter the army, although the most favorable inducements were offered in each profession. After a short hermitage in Wales, being suddenly fired with military hermitage in Wales, being suddenly fired with military enthusiasm, he became a captain of troops raised at his own expense and fought in the Spanish service against France. Beturning to Great Britain without any necessity, he sold the estate which had belonged to his family for several centuries, bought others in Wales, expended large sums en them, quarreled with his tenants, sold them and again exiled himself from England. Settling in Italy, he married a French woman, from whom, we believe, he has since separated, and having returned once more to England, has occupied himself in publishing in the newspapers exotistic and garrulous letters on rollities. the newspapers egotistic and garrulous letters on politics or other topics, until the present outbreak of his malady. In this view of the facts, we see, therefore, much ground for pity, but none for the severe denunciation which the London Times in the article which we published yester-day launches against the old poet.

Kaife, a London artist, has succeeded in photograph ing an exploding shell. The view is taken as the shell emerges from the smoke, and shows three-eighths of an inch of its track. It is curious that in every instance there is in the smoke about the shell a phantom human head not visible to the eye, but quite distinct in the photograph. It is no doubt the reflection of the shadow of the sunner.

Since the arrival of Mr. Morphy, the young American Philidor, in England, he has played constantly with all who have dared to present themselves, and his career so far has been one of unmixed triumph. The sceptics who The editor of the Louisville Journal regards the Kanconsent, the chances are overwhelming that Kansas, before she has time to knock at the doors of the Union, will contain population enough to entitle her to admission under the English bill." This is undoubtedly true; the best evidence we have seen is that of the aggregate vote at the recent election, and the opinions of Brown of the "Herald of Freedom," the leading republican paper in the Territory. By these it appears that Kansas has the population for a member of Congress now, in all probability; and certainly will have it before she will have authorized a convention, framed a constitution, ratified it by the popular vote, and sent it to Congress. The general feeling of the Territory is not only that this cannot be done before the first session of the next Congress, but that it is against the interests and wishes of the people of Kansas to attempt to do it any sooner. The enabling portion of the English bill is believed by the people of Kansas to attempt to do it any sooner. The enabling portion of the English bill is believed by the people of kansas to be excellently adapted to their purposes, and they propose to avail themselves of the offer and strike the burgain. Congress will then be bound to admit. This is the understanding whenever Congress, by antecedent proposition, provides for the calling of a convention and the formation of a constitution. And it appears that Congress never lid that in any instance without requiring that the ratie of population should be required as one of the conditions. But though upon these conditions Congress is bound to admit the State, If the people avail themselves of them, it by no means follows that admission would be refused, if the people neglected to avail themselves of the enabling act, and proceeded in some other way. It would be a question of expediency then. Congress might entertain another application notwithfar has been one of unmixed triumph. The sceptics who turned up their noses at the very idea of a boy of twenty being a first-rate are now muttering in bated tones about "exceptions to the usual rule," and so forth. We candidly own we consider Mr. Morphy a phenomenon, and are delighted to hail in him certainly the finest player since McDonnell and La Bourdonnais. Results in chess speak for themselves; and great talent is neither to be written down, nor inferior talent written up, save for a season. Mr. Morphy has favored us with the exact score of all the games he has played since he came to the old country, not thinking it worth while to include a number of games played giving the large odds of rook or knight, country, not thinking it worth while to include a number of games played giving the large odds of rook or knight, all of which he has won. Beginning with Herr Lowenthal—while we write the match is not over; but Morphy has but one more party to win. They have played twelvy games, of which Morphy scores eight, draws one, and loses three. With Mr. Barnes, of the St. George's Club, Mr. Morphy has played twenty-six games, winning nineteen and losing seven. With Mr. Boaden Morphy played nine games, winning five, losing one and drawing three. Of twelve games contested with Mr. Bird, Morphy gaines no less than ten, drawing one and losing one. With Mr. Hampton the American has played and won two games; and of six played against the veteran, Herr Lowe, the American wins six! With the Rey. Mr. Owen Morphy played five other way. It would be a question of expediency then. Concress might entertain another application notwithstanding the clause in the enabling bill requiring the ratio. But there is no doubt about one thing. The enabling bill tendered by Congress to Kansas is so reasonable in its provisions and so well adapted to her wants, that it is expedient for her to proceed in accordance with what it prescribes, and so bind Congress to admit her under the next constitution. The people of Kansas have wisely de-cided upon that course; and when the constitution so formed shall be sent up, it will be the imperative duty of every democrat in the two houses to vote for such ad

A letter from Lancaster giving an account of the speech A letter non Lancascer giving an account of the specied elivered there by Thomas Ewing, jr., of Kansas, will be found in another column. It affords further testimony to the overwhelming evidence before existing, that the people of Kansas are content with the enabling bill they have, and that they mean to proceed under it. Now, this will not sait the black-republican agitators of Ohio, they have the content with they have to convert the but we do not see what right they have to coerce the people of Kansas into the adoption of another mode of proceeding. It must be very provoking to the black-re-publicans of the States to have their plans upset, and their hopes extinguished by the counter-plans of the people of Kanaus; but how are they going to help it? In the memorable words of one of their own number,

people of Kansus; but how are they going to help it?

In the memorable words of one of their own number,
"What are you going to do about it?"

In the speech of Ewing, alluded to by the editor, Ewing is reported, among other things, as having said as follows:

He had but little to say about the English compromise bill; under it the people of Kansas had the privilege of voting to stay out, and they have, under that bill, peaceably decided by a majority of near 10,000 not to come in under the Lecompton constitution; and now, said Mr. Ewing, I am satisfied the people of Kansas are indifferent about coming in as a State until they get a larger population. Mr. Ewing then wound up by saying he was in favor of the people of the Territories settling these questions for themselves, in their own way, at a fair election, and as they decided, he was in favor of either with or without slavery. Said Mr. Ewing, I will not go the doctrine of no more slave States. I am in favor of the people fixing that question in the Territories for themselves; is stand, said he, where Judge Douglas and the Illinois of the said he had is exercised out, as seventeen millions of freemen from the North could out-emigrate the two and a half millions from the South.

He said he had lived two years in Kansas, and he had seen the executive influence used to make slaves of the people of Kansas, in such way as to require more than ordinary pay to bring it about; that John Calhoun, Jack Henderson, and James Buchanan should be handed down to posterity together, as three of the greatest scoundrels

seen the executive influence used to make slaves of the people of Kansas, in such way as to require more than ordinary pay to bring it about; that John Calhoun, Jack Henderson, and James Buchanan should be handed down to posterity together, as three of the greatest scoundrels that ever lived, and as equals.

## ENGLAND'S ROAD TO RUIN.

[From the New York Evening Post.] The commercial and industrial prosperity of Great Brit-ain, in the face of the gigantic discouragements it has en-countered of late years, is one of the marvels of the age. Though for the last four years tried as no other nation ever was tried by an uninterrupted series of expensive wars waged, simultaneously, in the most distant quarters of the globe, from all we can eather she was navay were of the globe, from all we can gather she was never more prosporous than at the present moment. The tables of the Board of Trade just published show that her exports have already nearly recovered from the last autumn's crisis, although the shipments to the United States and Australia are inconsiderable. Notwithstanding the depressed condition of these two great markets, which must soon revive, the reduction of shipments for the month of June last was less than five per cent.

This result shows how, by her constant multiplication of new channels of trade, she renders herself independent of any that may chance for a time to be partially or enof the globe, from all we can gather she was never mo

of any that may chance for a time to be partially or en-

Her shipping appears to have increased in a still larger Her shipping appears to have increased in a still larger proportion, and may well astonish the most sanguine free trader. The total tonnage which in 1843 entered into and cleared out of the ports of the United Kingdom in the foreign trade, was 9,824,562 tons; in 1857, thad risen to no less than 23,178,783 tons; and it is most interesting to know that the greater portion of this extraordinary increase has taken place since the repeal of the navigation laws. In 1848, the aggregate tonnage entered into and cleared out had risen to 13,396,626 tons—so that in the last ten years of abolished restrictions the increase has been close upon 10,000,000. During the same period the consting trade has increased

ring the same period the coasting trade has increased from 22,133,000 tons to 27,065,000 tons.

It is in the face of such results of free trade as these that some of our cotemporaries clamor for more stringent navigation laws.

gent navigation laws.

The more liberal commercial system which England has been cultivating for some years past is also gradually giving to her the transportation of emigrants, which formerly was an important branch of the American shiping trade. From a return of the fotal number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to America during the grants from the United Kingdom to America during the past three years, just published, it appears that in 1855 the number was 121,801, of whom 23,958 sailed in Brit-ish ships; in 1856 it was 129,003, of whom 31,199 sailed in British ships; in 1857 it was 148,548, of whom 50,000 sailed in British ships. Thus it will be perceived that the proportion taken by foreign vessels is steadily

decreasing.

While England has been exporting almost as largely as ever during the past year, she has imported more largely of many of the necessaries of life which America might readily supply, if the talent and capital abstracted from its natural channels by the artificial heat of our protective system were devoted to agriculture. For example, the imports of wheat for the six months have been 2.268.368 operators against 1.27, 1993 marters lark year. ple, the imports of wheat for the six months have been 2,268,368 quarters, against 1,274,199 quarters last year; of flour there have been 2,328,724 cwts., against 1,065,648 cwts.; and of potatoes, 1,226,392 cwts. against 319,639 cwts.; cotton, new from the United States, 4,575,616 cwts., against 4,046,324; hemp, 168,750, against 117,425—all these, be it observed, articles which may be produced in the United States, with proper skill, cheaper than in any other part of the globe, and in unlimited abundance. The wheat and flour imports have doubled, and potatoes quadrupled.

Thus, it will be observed, that England not only sells where she can sell dearest, but she buys where she can buy cheapest, and all the world profits by her prosperity. Her imports increase puri pusse with her exports, and what our protection friends call "the read to ruin" she finds a remarkably pleasant road to travel.

15t auditor

A' LONG-CONCEALED MURDER BROUGHT

To LIGHT.

(Prom the Detroit Free Press, Sept. 5.)

We gave an account several months since of the discovery of the remains of a human being in the woods some fifteen miles from this city, in the township of Taylor. The remains consisted of bones which had been exposed to the weather for such a length of time that they were entirely devoid of firsh. These, together with fragments of clothing, were collected and preserved. The scarch being continued, a valies was also found, which, upon investigation, revealed a number of articles, among others quite a stock of letters, which were published in the Free Press with a view to ascertaining, if possible, the identity of the man. So far from supposing that the case involved any mystery, it was merely theseph that the person, whoever he was, had wandered off in a fit of insanity and died in the woods. Facts developed themselves differently, however. But a short time elapsed before we received letters from friends and relatives of the unfortunate man, giving a statement which set the matter in a new light, and demanded attention at once. By these accounts it was ascertained that the remains were, beyond a doubt, those of a Mr. John Hickey, a milroad freight conductor, recently, at the time of his death, from Union Point, Georgia. The circumstances as given us by his relatives, restling at Milford, Connection, were as follows: he left Connection in July 1857, in company with an Irishman mamed John Kennedy, intending to go to chicago. He took with him about \$1,500 in gold, the result of his savings at the South. Kennedy had no money, and Hickey paid his fare for him. Nothing more was heard from them until the following October, when Hickey's relatives received a letter from Kennedy stating that he had returned to New York, and that Hickey's friends were of the poorer class of people, no steps were taken to arrest Kennedy. The discovery of the remains and publication of the letters in the Free Press, which were signed by the persons from whom we received communications, di

revealing to us the existence of an enormous crime, and to the friends of the murdered man the locality and the perpetrator of the murder. The latter was known to be in Charleston, S. C., at the time of these developments, doing nothing and sporting plenty of money. He had written from that place a second letter, reiterating his former statements, and rendering suspicion stronger by the anxiety he manifested to cover up crime. As the matter was one of the greatest importance, the letters were at once placed in the hands of Messrs. Tuttle and Champ, private detectives of this city, and it was left for them to prosecute. Communication was established with the police of Charleston, S. C., with directions to arrest. Kennedy. Several weeks had clapsed, however, and in the mean time the Free Press had found its way there, and Kennedy had become informed of the discovery of his crime. The mayor of Charleston wrote to this city that Kennedy had decamped a few days previous to the sight of here. A few days afterwards word came from Millord that Kennedy had arrived in New York city, and was staying there with relatives. Officer Champ at once started for New York, and with the aid of ex-Chief Matsel's independent police agency, after several days especies found that the murderer was again out of reach. between Morphy and Mr. Staunton, respecting which note that we strictly aim at fact, not comment. Mr. Morphy has thrice challenged Mr. Staunton, and the receipt of his cartel has been thrice courteously acknowledged. The first challenge was in print, in an American chees monthly, from the New Orleans Chess Club, inviting Mr. Staunton to come out and play on his own terms, for any stake up to \$5,000 a side. Mr. Staunton's reply indicated a great desire to play Morphy, but a refusal to come so far; and for this he could not be blamed. Morphy crossed the sea, and repeated his challenge, for the second time, view vec, receiving for answer a polite renewal of Mr. Staunton's wish to play, but a desire to have a "few weeks" preliminary practice, study of openwas staying there with relatives. Officer Champ at once started for New York, and with the aid of ex-Chief Matsell's independent police agency, after several days' search, found that the murderer was again out of reach, having gone west after a stay of a day or two in New York. Mr. Matsell at once established a system of expionage which was calculated to entrap him if he ventured to return or communicate with his friends in that city, and officer Champ returned. The private police agencies in all the principal cities in the Union, from Boston to New Orleans, were notified of the case, and placed on their guard. These extended efforts soon produced a further development, through the agency of Messrs. C. P. Bradley & Co.'s detective police agency in Chicago. These energetic detectives succeeded in tracing the murderer to Joliet, Illinois, and sent an officer down to apprehend him. Again the agent of justice was too late, and the mortifying intelligence was 'returned that Konnedy had received a letter three days before from friends at Charleston, South Carolina, warning him of his dan-

and the mortifying intelligence was returned that Konnedy had received a letter three days before from friends at Charleston, South Carolina, warning him of his danger. He at once took to flight, and has not since been heard from. This occurred in June last.

We have here a case which does not often occur. A man is murdered, robbed, and left in the woods, in the midst of a swamp. The murder remains a secret for nearly a year, aild is finally revealed by a dog which brings the skull of the murdered man to his master, having gnawed it for his supper. The letters found reveal the name of the murdered man and the murderer, after the silence of months had rested upon the terrible deed. The murderer is tracked from one extremity of the Union to the other, three times escapes, as if by the interposition of a supernatural aid, and still remains at liberty. The proofs that can be brought against him are overstwhelming, and would result in his conviction if he could be found. The facts until now have been confined to those first cognizant of them, but so long a time having clapsed, the propriety of making them public is no longer thy in our presence, and the manner of putting it inly indicated that the interrogator thought bis questially in the property of making them public is no longer claysed, the propriety of making them public is no longer that financial credit the property of making them public is no longer than the property of making them public is thought to be somewhere in the North, probably in Illinois or some other western the North, probably in Illinois or some other western the North, probably in Illinois or some other western the North, probably in Illinois or some other western the North, probably in Illinois or some other western the North, probably in Illinois or some other western the North, probably in Illinois or some other western the North, probably in Illinois or some other western the North, probably in Illinoi plainly indicated that the interrogator thought bis question a poser. He seemed to forget that financial credit creeps in in many shapes. The general fallacy regarding the desirableness of gold causes a superabundance of commodities to be thrown on the California market to be exchanged for gold, and held, naturally, at the high prices

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF FASHION—SEPTEMBER BONNETS IN PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Gazette.] Paris, August 16.

like the crisis of a fever, renders the whole system frantic with excitement, and the rate of interest wild, of course. But when the fever subsides, and the loans run down, the rate of interest runs down with them, and is the lowest when they are the lowest. Witness the years 1843. 4, when the bank loans, that had reached \$525,000,000 in 1837, with \$13.71 of specie for \$100 of

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Gazette.]

Paris, August 16.

I never remember to have seen greater extravagance or more eccentricity in toilette than during the past few months. At the seaside and the various other watering places of the continent the whole attire of the ladies is not that of sensible women of the initetenth century, but gives the idea of the fantastic creations of will girls of sixteen on a frolic. The latts are so various and so grotesque, the skirts so voluminous, the trimaings and furbelows so profuse, that the eye is now more often offended than gratified by the productions of European milliners and mantuanakers.

For September bouncts our milliners are preparing Belgian straws, trimmed with a bow of the same straw, mixed with wheat ears and poppies placed at the side, and a ponecau ribbon across the forehead, ending on one side in a Pompadour rosette, and on the other in a small bunch of wheat ears and poppies. Black bows of taffeta or velvet trim the bonnet; sometimes the taffeta is placed as a scarf across the bonnet, and is edged with lace. The strings and flowers should be of bright colors. Leghorn, for the autumn, is generally decorated with rich dark fancy ribbons, with autumn fruits. For the cool mornings and evenings of August and September the light clear burnous is worn; we see them of brown, gray, striped black and white, Scotch plaid, and cross-barred flannel. The hood has a tassel. All robes of pique are made with a cassock of the same, thus obviating the necessity of any additional wrapping for the street. The plack-slik burnous, trimmed with a wide ruche of the same silk, is a very favorite garment; it effectually conceals the dress, and is, therefore, useful to wear over a morning peignoise. Flowers and velvet bows are the fushionable evening coffures; the flowers are principally arranged in wreaths, sometimes quite, but generally fuller behind than in front. The flowers most used are wild roses, daisles of various colors, while and red azaless, vy or hollyhock, acacia

The southwestern portion of Georgia is one of the finest cotton regions in the Union. It is noted for the uniformity and regularity of its crops—there searcely ever having been a total failure. A correspondent from that section of the State to the Savannah Republican says: "As far as I can learn and see, we have good cova crops, and the prospect at one time for cotton was fine; but, like all sublineary things, it has changed, and for the worse. I have seen much for myself, and heard many of the opinions of good practical planters, and they universally say that they will have a short crop, owing to a few weeks' drought and the rust. I have not heard of a farm in southwestern Georgia that is free from this, the terror to planters. It is very doubtful about our crops reaching even last year." The cars now run on the Alabama and Florida railroad to and from Wetumpka, Alabama, thirty miles, and by the 15th of September they will run to Fort Deposite, 32 miles from Montgomery, and by the 15th of November they will reach Greenville—in time to bring in the cotton from that region. Contracts have been entered into for the crection of safe and commodious freight warehouses at Fort Deposite and Greenville, to be ready for the storage of freight by the time the road is completed to those points. A freight warehouse has already been creeted at the Montgomery depot.